Miss Brewster of New York Becomes a Countess.

FEW PERSONS WITNESS THE CEREMONY

Miss Thompson Married to Mr. Preston.

NOTABLE SOCIAL EVENTS

NEW YORK, March 28.-Miss Annie Sea bury Brewster was married to Count Henri De Frankenstein at 11:30 o'clock this morning, at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Unlike the majority of foreign marriages very few persons attended the ceremony This was due to the fact that Mr. Brewster, the bride's father, had announced that the marriage would be held at his own house, at 24 East 65th street. Archbishop Corrigan officiated at the ceremony, assisted by Fathers Connolly, Newey and Lavelle. A low mass was celebrated before the immediate marriage ceremony. Father

The wedding party came from the bride's home to the cathedral. They went up the cathedral aisle to the music of Lohengrin's wedding march. Then came the mass, and after it the ceremony was performed. The ishers were Edward B. Adriance and J.

Daly was the celebrant.

ushers were Edward B. Adriance and J. R. Osborne, jr. Acting Russian Consul General Hanson was best man.

The bridesmaids were Miss Rockefeller, Miss Robinson, Miss Godfrey and Miss Fink. The bride was attired in white satin and the bridesmaids were in pink. As the wedding party left the church Mendelssohn's wedding march was played. During the mass selections from Gullmant, Dubuys, Bragamin, and Wagner were played. The Brewster family is Protestant, It is said rewster family is Protestant, It is said that the bride changed her faith before the wedding. Miss Brewster is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cullen Brewster. She has a fortune of \$1,000,000 in her own right. She is of petite figure and a decided blonde. St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison avenue and 44th street, was crowded today at high noon with folks of social prominence from Washington, Baltimore, Boston and other cities, including several members of the diplomatic corps at Washington, at the marriage of Miss Eliza-beth Thompson to Mr. Ralph Julius Pres-

The bride is the only daughter of Col.

The groom, who is at present residing in New York, was for several years one of the secretaries of the American legation in Paris. He is a member of many clubs, and was one of the most popular diplomats in the French capital.

Wreckers Stripped the Old Warship. of Everything Valuable.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 28 .- A letter from the master of the schooner Frank M. Noyes, dated Bluefields, Nicaragua, March 19, says: The Noyes passed the wreck of the U.S.S. Kearsarge on Roncador reef March 6. The warship was high and dry. mainyard was hanging by the trusses, cock-billed, and the smokestack was attle and the smokestack was still standfields on the date of the letter.

BOSTON, Mass., March 28.-At the offices ng expedition beyond the information contained in last night's press dispatches. The Orion will remain at Havana and load a of sugar for this port. The wreckers say that the Kearsarge's composition pro 4,000 and could not have been taken by the natives on account of its massive propor-

DISASTROUS MIDNIGHT FIRE. The Nobscot Block at South Framing-

ham, Mass., Burned. SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., March -The most disastrous fire that has visited this town for years started in Nobscot ck at 12:55 this morning. The block is the finest business structure in the town, and is owned by Dr. Rice, who occupied one of the three stores on the ground floor. The fire was not extinguished until nearly o'clock, the entire block being gutted. It estimated that the total loss will be abo \$40,000, fully covered by insurance. Ti is believed to be of incendiary origin.

DENIED MRS. LOCKWOOD

The Right to Appear in Court at Rich-Special Dispatch to The Evening Star:

RICHMOND, Va., March 28.-Judge B. R. Wellford today decided not to allow Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood to qualify to practice law in the circuit court, in which tribunal she appeared yesterday and asked to be admitted to the bar. According to all preallowed to practice law in the Virginia

The judge's first act after the opening the circuit court was to inform the ap-cant that his further consideration of matter, since yesterday, satisfied him that he had no authority to admit her to practice.
"If the settled policy of the state regard-

this matter is to be amended," the

she would be accorded every privilege pos-sible, however, in attending to the business court, and she will remain here few days longer in conference with Mr. chen, who represents the brothers and sister of her client in the suit pending.

GONE BACK TO P. M.

The Panama Railroad Renews Its Old Contracts.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.-It arned from an officer of the North American Navigation Company that the Progress had made her last run under their flag, and that her destination will not be Panama

There are, however, unfilled freight con-tracts, which will require at least two voy-ages more, and the Saturn, which left here eks ago to load coffee for Hamburg, will fill out the Progress' unexpired contracts. The North American Navigaa Company will probably then be a thing

Col. C. F. Crocker said the Panama railroad will renew its old contract with Pacific Mail Steamship Company within the

next thirty days. GOV. O'FERRALL COMING.

The Executive of the Old Dominion Left Richmond at Noon. fal Dispatch to The Evening Star.

RICHMOND, Va., March 28.-Gov. O'Ferrall and party left here at noon today in a private parlor car for Washington to attend the ball to be given in that city tonight by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Conederate Veterans' Association of the naand Mrs. O'Ferrall, Miss Adele Archarer C. C. McPhail, Mr. and Mrs. James Armstrong Welsh, Capt. E. M. Crutch-field and Lieut. T. M. Wortham of Maj. Simons' staff; Col. and Mrs. G. Percy and the personal staff of the gov-Col. Louis C. Barley, commissary general of subsistence; Col. John S. Harwood, chief of ordnance; Col. Fred. Pleasants, chief of rifle practice; Col. O. W. Dudley, aid-decamp, and Col. Henry W. Berkins, Col. Wingo and Mr. E. R. Chestman, private secretary; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Barbour Thompson and Miss Emma Barksdale are members of the party, but went in Mr.

Hearing Before House Committee on Extension of Time.

Objections From the Columbia Read-Mr. Davis Gives His Side-Underground Wires Mentioned

The House District committee gave a hearing this morning to the District of Columbia Suburban Railway Company upon its proposition to amend its charter by authorizing a change of route. Judge Davis, representing the suburban company, said the purpose of the proposed change is to simplify the route and throw both tracks on one street. This involves a change of eight squares. Instead of turning into H street at 8th street northeast, and using the Columbia track, it is desired to continue on G street to 15th northeast and abandon the

proposed line on E street. The Commissioners have recommended that the road use the Eckington tracks on G street from 5th to 9th northwest, and then use the Metropolitan tracks down 9th street to the market house. President Stevenson of the Metropolitan company objected to the use of the Metro-politan tracks on 9th street. There are al-ready three companies using those tracks, he said, and at times the traffic is so con-gested that it is difficult o move the Metro-

politan cars. Mr. Nathaniel Wilson in behalf of the Columbia railway opposed the extension of time for building the suburban road. The time expires next July. This road proposes to parallel the Columbia road within one block of it. Moreover, there is another road, the Eckington, also paralleling the line.

There is no necessity for another line, and the public interests do not require it.

Judge Davis replied that the necessity for

the new line is that it would terminate in the center of the city—the business center— while the Columbia line is diverted into New York avenue. As a proof of this es-sertion he cited the fact that the herdics now parallel the Columbia road, but terminate in the business center, and they are doing a good business. Mr. Wilson referred to the fact that the

Mr. Wilson referred to the fact that the Suburban Company has been incorporated for two years, but has done nothing yet toward construction.

Julize Davis replied that the severe winter of 1892 and 1893 prevented work, and the financial depression of last spring also operated against it. erated against it.

cial prominence from Washington, Balre. Boston and other cities, including
al members of the diplomatic corps at
hington, at the marriage of Miss ElizaThompson to Mr. Ralph Julius Presb bride is the only daughter of Col.
H. Thompson. She is of charming
mality, and has a large fortune of her

H. Thompson. She is of charming
mality, and has a large fortune of her

dity and some city business.

Mr. Richardson asked if the motive power of the proposed road had been considered, to which Mr. Daniels replied that the underground electric motor seems to be working the French capital.

The ceremony was today performed by Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of the parish.

DISMANTLING THE KEARSARGE.

PUBLIC HEALTH BUREAU.

Bill Advocated by the National Quarantine Commission.

The medical profession was well represented at the hearing today before the House committee on interstate and foreign There were five schooners around the reef—wreckers—stripping the ship. The foremast of the Kearsarge was gone, but the main of Interior. The bill was prepared by the and mizzen masts were still standing. The national quarantine commission of the New York Academy of Medicine, and at today's ing. The Noyes passed within three miles of the wreck and saw everything going on.

There was some fighting going on at BlueThere was some fighting going on at BlueThere was some fighting going on at BlueThey included Dr. Girdner of New York, They included Dr. Girdner of New York, the secretary of the National Quarantine BOSTON, Mass., March 28.—At the offices of the Boston Towboat Company today nothing is known of the Kearsarge wreck.

Association; Dr. R. H. Derby, secretary of teresting to note what the Constitution the Academy of Medicine; Dr. W. H. says as to the President's duties and powers Hospital service.

commissioner of public health and an advisory council. The duties of the bureau are to collect and diffuse information upon the prevalence of contagious and epidemic the preparation of rules and regulations for securing the best sanitary condition of vessels from foreign ports, and for the prevention of the introduction and spread of infectious diseases in the United States. The advisory council is to consist of one member from each state. The bill to o very elaborate one, containing twenty-three sections, and provides in detail for the

The Bill Explained. Nearly all the above named gentlemen spoke to the committee in favor of the

accomplishment of the objects sought to be

A statement by Dr. T. G. Thomas of New York on the general purposes of such a bureau as contemplated in the bill was read

bearing on the scientific aspects of hygiene and sanitation, especially with relation to the United States. Dr. Welch submitted a statement of what other countries had accomplished in the lines indicated by the pending bill. The doctor was closely questioned by members of the committee and tioned by members of the committee

Dr. Walcott spoke of national quarantine matters in connection with the proposed bureau and suggested an addition to the ysis of the bill, and Dr. Shrady, as editor movement for the establishment of the board, was familiar with the propositions in the pending bill and felt that such a would be of great benefit to the

DEMOCRATIC RECEPTION.

whole country.

A Large Gathering Anticipated at the Wormley Tonight.

The rooms of the democratic congressional committee are in the hands of the decorators, preparing for the reception of the committee tonight. Invitations have been accepted by all the members of the cabine at present in the city, and by the heads of bureaus, perhaps making it one of the largest political gatherings of prominent men ever held in this city.

organizations in the democratic party, Sena-tor Charles J. Faulkner as chairman of the W. F. Harrity, as chairman of the national tional exercises by the bishop, the roll was city this evening at 8 o'clock); Governor Chauncey F. Black of Pennsylvania, representing the National Association of Democratic Clubs, and Mr. Lawrence Gardner. southern relief committee have in-the members of the congressional committee to attend a reception to be held this evening.
Governor O'Ferrall of Virginia and his

staff have been invited to be present at the reception of the congressional committee.

The Berliner Patents. Attorney General Olney has sent a letter to Representative Covert, chairman of the committee on patents, advising against recent propositions that Congress direct the commissioner of patents to investigate the Berliner telephone patents. The Attorney General states: "I desire to proposed investigation by the commissioner of patents will not assist the government's suit, while in its practical effect it may operate to obstruct and delay it." Mr. Ol-ney gives as his belief that the case will come up for hearing as early as the 1st of

Bank Organized.

THE SUBURBAN ROADS THE BLAND BILL A SHORT-LIVED LOVE

Pressure For and Against Its Approval Increasing.

SILVER MEN AT THE WHITE HOUSE

The Belief in the Ultimate Veto Still Prevails.

THE PRESIDENT'S POWERS

There will be no veto of the seigniorage bill sent to Congress today. Whether the delay is significant no one can tell, since it is the custom of Mr. Cleveland to delay such matters to the last moment. The President is being tortured and many are in doubt as to whether or not he can be compelled to recant and abjure his professed faith. As the time within which he must act narrows down to a few hours the pressure from those who insist upon his signing the bill is being made almost as irresistible as a cotton compress. A large delegation of Congressmen were at the White House today saying everything they could conjure up to induce him to sign the bill, and the statement has been made to him from unexpected quarters that if he vetoes this bill he will have to take free coinage or no tariff legislation. The radical coinage or no tariff legislation. The radical free coinage men are keeping perfectly quiet and awaiting results with complacency, better pleased at the prospect of a veto than anything else, while the administration men, with a few exceptions, are almost weeping in their prayerful entreaties for the signing of the bill.

A Desperate Situation. The situation is a desperate one, and Cleveland fully understands it. Whether at the last moment the pressure will be sufficient to make him abandon the idea of vetoing the bill is a matter of mere conjecture; yet it is true that men of more than ordinarily good judgment, who have here-tofore had no doubt of a veto, state that the bill may possibly yet become a law. It is a matter of universal report and belief that a yeto message has already been written, but the fact that a message vetoing the oleomargarine bill was written by Mr. Cleve-land, and the bill then permitted to become a law, the message being sent in afterward as reasons why he did not sign it, suggests the idea to a good many that he may do the same thing in this case. It is much more in keeping with his disposition, how-ever, to follow a very different course in this case.

Silver Men at the White House. The silver men were at the White House in full force today, in the fond hope of being able finally to convince the President of the wisdom of their arguments in support of the measure. The President's callers included nearly all the principal advocates of the bill on the floor of the House, chief among whom was Mr. Bynum of Indiana. It is not believed that they received any very cheering assurances, or that anything was said by the President to change the general belief that the bill is to be vetoed. general belief that the bill is to be vetoed.

The only information on the subject that was given the newspaper men, who called in great numbers, was that the President would send no communication of any character to either house of Corgress today. That was satisfactory to the extent that it showed that action adverse to the bill would not be taken before tomorrow or Friday. It did not show that the bill would not be signed today, but that possibility did not disturb the newspaper men very much, as they seem to have concluded that much, as they seem to have concluded that contrary action is certain.

The President's Powers. In view of the possibility that the President may delay action on the bill until Friday, and the further likelihood of legal complications arising therefrom, it is in-

The question is covered by section 7 of the Constitution, which provides as follows: "Every bill which shall have passed the House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on ner as if he had signed it, unless the Con-

A Decision Expected Tomorrow. The Bland bill reached the White House at 4 o'clock on Monday, the 19th instant, but as the President was out driving at the time it was not actually presented to him for several hours afterward. But taking its receipt as the time of its presentation, and allowing ten full legal days of twenty-four o'clock Friday afternoon in which to return It is not known why the President has delayed action on the bill, if, as reported, he has decided to veto it, unless it be that he wants additional time to reconsider his acthe question to his cabinet again there will be further delay until Friday, as that is the day of meeting. The impression is general, however, that the matter will be finally dis-

FIRE AT THE CAPITOL.

A Configration Which Caused Much Smoke, but Little Alarm.

The paper in the waste room in the terrace of the Senate end of the Capitol caught ment.
"At first," he said, "I had a great admirafire at 2:50 o'clock teday and filled the corridors and the Senate chamber with ment until the extent of the fire was ascertained.

The fire department was ordered out and arrived at the Capitol at 3:06 p.m. The smoke was then pouring into the Senate chamber and caused some comment among Senators, but did not disturb them, as they were informed as to the slight con-

INVITED TO WASHINGTON.

Southern Methodist Church.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., March 28. The committee to receive the guests will The 110th session of the Baltimore confered this morning, Bishop John C. Granbury of Ashland, Va., presiding. After devocalled, nearly all the ministers and lay menced at once by the appointment of varous boards and committees.
On the boards were named, among others,

J. E. Alexander and George R. Hill of Alex-E. B. Puttyman of Baltimore, Rev. I. W Canter of Washington and Dr. S. K. Cox of Virginia. Prominent among the visiting ministers are Dr. Morton of Louisville, Ky., Dr. George G. Smith of Georgia and Dr. A G. Brown of the Virginia conference. The president of the board of church ex-

encouraging report. The report from the I. W. Canter, pastor of Mt. Vernon, car-ries from his official board a unanimous invitation for the conference to meet next The session adjourned at 12:30 o'clock

Pensions in Nebraska. Secretary Morton has received a letter from a man in Nebraska, said to be a prominent citizen and a veteran of the late sixty-one names of men who enlisted in says the Secretary's correspondent, are drawing pensions from \$6 to \$24 per month. No one of these persioners, it is said, contracted any disability in the service. Several specific cases are cited. It is thought that the matter will be turned over to the pension officials for investigation

(Continued from First Page.)

tion" the case was an altogether different In answer to a question from Mr. Wilson, suggested by the gentleman at his right who had the doubtful letter in his hand, Mr. Hay wrote the letter "I" on the blackboard, making it with a twirl, as is the case in the Wessie Brown letter, and said that if a per-son had the habit of making it that way the chances were he would not make a tall angular "I," such as appeared in the letter whose genuineness is in question. Mr. Hay then made a careful study of the shading of the loops in the different letters and gave or the loops in the different letters and gave the jury the benefit of his work, saying that in the Wessle Brown letter some were shaded and some were not, while in the doubtful letter he also found that some were shaded and some were not. After some further questions on minor details of hand-writing, Mr. Hay was excused.

William Worthington a Witness. William Worthington was then called to the stand and examined by Mr. Shelby. Mr. Worthington, who is twenty-five years of age, said Lexington was his home, but he had been here since last December, employed as clerk to Mr. Breckinridge. Before that, since December, 1890, he had been employed in Lexington in the office of Breckinridge & Shelby as stenographer. Witness was shown the letter in dispute, and was asked when and how he first saw it. He said Mr. Breckinridge wrote to Mr. Shelby in September last, when Mr. Shelby was absent at Louisville, and witness opened the letter. In pursuance of what was in that letter witness searched through the office for letters from Mss Pollard to Mr. Breckinridge. There are four rooms in the office, and witness finally found the letter in the room occupied by himself. Where the Disputed Letter Was Found

It was on top of a desk which had been used by Mr. Breckinridge, in a sort of file made of cardboard, containing letters from persons whose names began with "P." Mr. Breckinridge had not occupied the desk there, but in the old offices from which they had removed. There was a good deal of correspondence there—part of it the firm's and part of it Mr. Breckinridge's. The file was tied up and had the appearance of having been there a good while. It was dirty and dusty. That was the only letter witness found that purported to be from Miss Pollard. Witness thought it was the first or second week in September. Mr. Breckinridge was then in Washington, having come here early in August to attend the special session of Congress. Mr. Breckinridge returned to Lexington about October 10. Witness gave the letter to Mr. Shelby. was tied up and had the appearance of hav-Cross-Examination.

On cross-examination by Mr. Wilson, Mr. letter contained also other letters. The file was designated, he thought, as a file of 1884. There was a string tied around the file. There was quite a bunch of letters in the package. Witness made search for other letters from Miss Pollard, but did not find any others. This was the only one. The witness' impression was that this was a package containing only Mr. Breckinridge's correspondence. His recollection was that it was no particular kind of correspondence, but business letters and others from persons whose names began with "P." His impression was that the year 1884 was written on the back of the file. On redirect examination the witness said that Mr. Breckinridge was not at home when the offices were removed, in September, 1893.

Rankin R. Rozell's Evidence. etter contained also other letters. The file

Rankin R. Rosell's Evidence. Rankin R. Rozell was then called to the stand. He testified that he was thirty-four years old, and was at present a common school teacher in Nicholas county, Ky. He six years deputy county clerk. In the fall of 1883 witness was in Cincinnati with a wholesale and retail dry goods company as clerk. He went there in March, 1881, and left in March, 1884. From there he went to Chicago, where he remained until July or August of the same year, and then went the presence of the other. back to Cincinnati. He remained there un-

saw the lady, who introduced herself as Madeline Pollard of Frankfort, Ky., and that she had heard of him so often she ought to know him. She said she said she said she will be said she said s ought to know him. She said she was alone her, and witness did. Miss Pollard told him

speak of him, and that was the way she knew of him. they were received in the office or library. Witness did not know Dr. Brown, but he introduced Miss Pollard to him. Miss Pollard stated that she desired to enter the school, and that she had a guardian, Mr. Rodes, who would come next day to complete the arrangement. She told Dr.

lection that anything was said by Miss Pollard to Dr. Brown about her mother. A Regular Caller at the College. Witness thought he next saw Miss Pol lard two or three days later, when he called at the college to see her. From that time urtil he left Circii nati in the followfrequently alone, though sometimes other young ladies would come down and remain with her a while. With ess' calls on Miss Pollard led to the fermation of an attach

tion for Miss Pollard. My admiration went to love, and love led to an engagement." "When did you become engaged?" asked Mr. Shelby.

When He Became Engaged to Her. "I think," said the witness, "it was the 23d day of December. It was a day or two before Christmas or thereabouts."

The plaintiff said witness first told him Mr. Rodes was her guardian; afterward she stated that, desiring to receive an education and having no one to help her, she had consented to become Mr. Rodes' wife frequently that she had not intended from the start to marry Mr. Rodes, and would not marry him. During the period from the time of his engagement until he left Cinroom or in some other apartment. He saw her generally alone. His calls were made in the evening from 8 to 10. Her manner toward him after they became engaged was very affectionate. Witness frequently kissed and caressed her. Miss Pollard, and they became intimate, she had sat in Miss Pollard at this point showed much

agitation and anger, and seemed about to speak, but Mr. Carlisle spoke to her and he remained quiet. Demonstrations of Affection. There were, he said, demonstrations of affection between them. "Of course, I would put my arms around her and kiss her." said the witness. "You would do the

at the college on one occasion. Miss Pol-lard had told him Mr. Rodes had heard of his (witness') calling at the college to see her, and had told him if he came any even ing and found Mr. Rodes there witness mus pretend not to know her. When he called Mr. Rodes was there, and when he went in was introduced to Mr. Rodes and also to Miss Pollard, and they met as strangers. During the evening one of Miss Pollard's friends and witness were sitting diagonally eross from Miss Pollard and Mr. Rodes She called across the room to witness, "Oh Rankin." This attracted Mr. Rodes' attention as curious, since they had just been inthat she was addressing the young lady. Wanted to Go to Chicago With Him. When witness was about to leave for him. Witness told her if she was in earnest to go to get ready and go. Miss Pollard

she was in earnest about going when she first proposed it. She said she had her trunk packed.

Witness said Miss Pollard represented herself to him as three years his junior. He was born in 1860, and she said she was born in 1863.

Witness had given her two rings—a plain one, and one with a setting. Before he went to Chicago witness had her picture taken. His recollection was that Miss Pollard and a friend were at a store. Some taken, and witness proposed to her that he would go down to the gallery with them, so they all three went together.

A Tintype Produced.

Mr. Shelby here produced a tintype, and witness said it was a picture of Miss Pollard, taken at that time. Another tintype was also shown, which he identified as one taken at the same time. Another picture was shown of Miss Pollard and another young woman, and this the witness said was a picture of Miss Pollard and a Miss Bar-nett of Pittsburg, which Miss Pollard sent him when he was in Chicago. Another tintype was shown, which witness said was taken at the time of the first two. It was a picture of himself, Miss Pollard and Miss Campbell of Missburi, the young lady who was with them. A hat that appeared on the chair in the first picture witness identified as her hat, and a ring appearing on her finger he identified as one he had given her. Mr. Shelby then offered the tintypes in evidence and they were inspected by the jury.

Not in the Habit of Drinking. The witness was asked by Mr. Shelby whether, during the time he had been talking of, he had been in the habit of "swilling firewater." He said he was not. He had never been in the habit, he said, of the drinking liquor and Miss Pollard had never not at all proper for publication. seen him under the influence of liquor. He did not remember of Miss Pollard's ever mentioning Alex. Julian to him but once. She was speaking of past events in her life and mentioned a mock marriage ceremony and mentioned a mock marriage ceremony which had taken place between herself and Julian at some Christmas gathering. She did not mention any of the details of the ceremony. Miss Pollard gave witness a small, piain gold ring, which witness gave back to her. Miss Pollard told him it was a small, plain gold ring, which witness gave back to her. Miss Pollard told him it was a treasure which she prized very highly.

After leaving Cincinnati and going to Chicago witness wrote her and received one letter from her. He thought that was all he ever received from her. Witness had he ever received from her. Witness had none of the letters now. The engagement between them was never consummated by marriage. It was allowed to drop. "What were the reasons on your part that it was allowed to drop?" asked Mr. Shelby.
"I object," said Mr. Wilson.
"Objection sustained," said the court.

ment was not carried out, and said he los confidence in her because of the manner she allowed him to kiss and hug her after Worthington said the firm had moved their they were engaged. "I lost confidence in offices about a week after he went into its the woman," he said, "as the woman employ. They had moved about half a whom I would desire to have as my wife, square. The package in which he found the letter contained also other letters. The file. He thought he next saw her in Lexington in February or March, 1885. He saw her at Mrs. Ketchum's. Witness said he asked her for the rings he had given her, and she said they were at her mother's, and she would get them. He wrote her about a month afterwards for the rings, and in reply she wrote that her mother's property had been destroyed by fire, and the rings with other of her treasures had been de-stroyed. Witness said he saw Miss Pollard in the sitting room of Miss Pollard's house There was no one else in the sitting room He did not know how any one

Why the Engagement Dropped.

The witness was asked why the engage

be concealed in the room at the time. He could think it was not likely.

At this point the usual midday recess After Recess. The fact that the plaintiff would be again present in court this afternoon created a great pressure on Marshal Wilson and his deputies for admission to the court room, was elected superintendent of schools at and before the trial was resumed after rethe last county election. He was a Mason | cess every seat in the room and about all and master of Orient Lodge, No. 500, in of the available standing room was occupited. As usual, Col. Breckinridge was the six years deputy county clerk. In the fall of 1883 witness was in Cincinnati with a wholesale and retail dry goods company as clerk. He went there in March 1881 and

during the morring session of the back to Cincinnati. He remained there until January, 1885, and then returned home, where he had remained ever since.

When He First Met Miss Pollard.

Witness knew Madeline Pollard. In October or November, 1883, a lady came to the store in Cincinnati and inquired for the witness. Witness was then on the fifth floor, and a messenger came and told him a lady with downcast ever and home, different former admirer, and frequently made notes of what he said, handing them to Mr. Carlisle, who, in turn, harded them over to Mr. Wilson, who made use of them in his cross-examination of the witness. Although she gave him the closest attention, the plaintiff seldom glanced at the witness, and a messenger came and told him a lady sitting with downcast eyes and hands foldwhat was said by the witness, especially while Mr. Wilson was plying Mr. Rozell with questions during the cross-examination. Now and then, however, the defendant turned his eyes toward the was seemingly much interested in the writ-ten suggestions to her counsel. He was ap-

> Wilson's cross-examination of Mr After recess Mr. Rozell resumed his place upon the witness stand and took up his story at the point reached at adjournment.

not a little surprised at the br

A Woman, Not a Young Girl. He was asked whether Miss Pollard seemed to him to be a mature woman when he knew her, but the question was objected to on the ground that it was a matter of opinion. The objection was sustained. In of furniture, and also a small stove, on answer to further questions he said that her appearance was that of a woman, not ried man, having been married six years ago last January.

He said that while he was visiting the school he had no relations at all with Mr. Brown, principal of the school. He was asked as to the point in Miss Pollard's timony that he was an applicant for a sition in the revenue service and he that he did have an application for the

live in Mr. Breckinridge's congressional dis trict. He withdrew his application prior to giving his deposition in this case. When He Withdrew His Application. made his deposition, and that he had the

papers in his pocket when he was making his deposition. As to the character of the Weslevan Colthe witness said he knew it stood in the best repute in the community, but he Wm. M. Springer were educated there. At Mr. Wilson's request he described the parlor and reception room, and said that there were folding doors between the rooms and these doors were always open who was there. The library was on the right hand side of the hall, but the meetings with Miss Pollard were always in the paror or the reception room, which were practically one room, on account of the of this institution forbade the reception of visitors excepting on one evening in the week?" asked Mr. Wilson. The witness

had testified that he usually called two or "I did not know it." answered the Sitting on His Lap.

"Do you mean to say that Miss Pollard would sit on your lap in this public room for one hour and a half at a time with young women all about the building, and this several evenings in the week?" "That's what I say, and positively."

The witness said that the first time ne told anyone of this fact was last fall he told a man, named O'Mahoney, who had probably learned something of his connection with the case from reading the Wessie Brown letter.

"Are you sure Miss Pollard told you of mock-marriage with a man named Alex. Julian? "Yes, sir."

"She never told you that she was married to Owen Tinsley in this mock cere-"No, sir. I never heard that name." "You are sure she told it to you in this

The witness said that he lived about thirty miles from Lexington, where his deposition was taken. Went there the day talked the matter over with him. Mr. Breckirridge then showed him a picture of Miss Pollard, which was secured through the medium of the mail carrier from witness, and he gave it to Miss Todd, post-mistress, a relative of Mr. Breckinridge. The witness stated that it was at no his application for a federal office not discussed the matter at all with Mr. Breckinridge. At the time Miss Pollard was preparing to go to Chicago with wit-

There was no redirect examination of the witness, and he was excused.

Hiram Kaufman's Deposition. Mr. Stoll then announced that he would read the deposition of Hiram Kaufman of Lexington, Ky., a butcher. Deponent said he had been a butcher for

twenty years and knew the plaintiff, having met her at a Miss Singleton's in Lexington, who kept a house of ill repute. He was introduced by Jim Rodes. This was in 1883, and deponent said he saw her in all about eleven or tweive times in a space of about six weeks. Deponent knew John Brand, and had also seen him at Lena Singleton's. The only two women there, were Miss Pollard and a light-haired girl. Jim Rodes took deponent to the house to meet "his girl". deponent to the house to meet "his girl," and he saw Rodes hold Miss Pollard on his lap. This deposition was one of those that Judge Bradley referred to as decidedly objectionable. It spoke, in detail, of the character of the house and the occupants, and the relations which existed between this GENERAL MARKET REPORTS. the relations which existed Miss Pollard and men named

Cross-Examination. On cross-examination the deponent told Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. of his first meeting with Rodes and the NEW YORK, March 28.-London buying relations existing between them. First met was again a pronounced feature in the He thoughtMiss Pollard was about eighteen years old, but she looked younger. When they went to the house, Jim said to him: "Mr. Kaufman, let me introduce you to my girl, Miss Pollard." It was evident to deponent then that there were improper relations existing between Rodes and this young woman. This was the substance of the deposition, which was quite long, but not at all proper for publication.

Old Man Billy. Kaufman said he did not know how the lefense came to know about his connection with Miss Pollard. The first said to him

was by "old man Billy." "Old man Billy who?"

"Old man Breckinridge." Continuing, the deponent said: "I met the old man one day. It was just after Mrs. Blackburn had told her story and I said to him, 'It looks pretty bad for you, colonel.' He told me to wait till the truth was out and then I would see that Mrs. Blackburn knew the girl three years before he did. I told him that I had a letter that would help his case if I could find it, but I thought it had been burned up. Then I spoke to Desha about it, and afterward to Doc. O'Mahoney. One day Col. Breckinridge came to me and said he heard I used to know a good deal about Rodes, and I said I did, and in that way I came to be connected with the case."

Bad Conduct of the Plaintiff. The deponent was asked why he left the asylum, but he objected, and the commissioner did not require him to answer. The deponent described the Singleton woman as one about forty years old, large and fleshy. He stated that after he had seen Miss Pol-lard and Brand out driving he received a warm reception when he visited the hou She, he said, was very angry with him, and, with an indecent remark, told him that if he ever came around there again she would kick him out. He stated that he had heard her use profane language toward him, and had seen her in the Singleton house so drunk that she could not stand or sit up.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

Dr. Paxton's Concealment. NEW YORK, March 28.-The New York board of health will today consider the advisability of having the law changed so as to make it a misdemeanor to fail to file within a specified period all certificates of marriage performed by ministers, etc. The reason for this is the failure on the part of Dr. Paxton to file the certificate of marriage of Col. Breckinridge to Mrs. Wing. The doctor's letter is dated Alleghany City, Pa. He says that he withheld the filing of the certificate at the request of Col. Breck-inridge, who did not want the marriage made public just then.

The reverend gentleman also makes the excuse that he was ill at the time. He says further that he did not know it was con-trary to law not to file the certificate.

President Wilson of the health board says

he has no power to punish Dr. Paxton, as he is outside the jurisdiction of the state.

OKE HIS NE An Old Man Meets His Sudden Death

This Morning. Another sad example of the evils of intemperance was called to the attention of Coroner Woodward today. Day before yesterday and yesterday each turned up a suicide, and today another unfortunate man's death was accidental, but it resulted from the use of strong drink. Today's victim was John Sanford, an aged man, whose reputation for honesty and uprightness was excellent, but he would drink liquor. Sanford was sixty-five years old. He came here some years ago from near Currioman, Westmoreland county, Va., where he had earned his living following the water. During the time he has been here he worked about the river front, being well known among the oystermen and fish-ermen. Being so old, he was not able to

properly provide for himself. No. 507 H street. Mr. Carpenter is mate on the steamer Macalester. Having

old man, and never a day passed that she did not invite him to eat at her table. He was never permitted to have a key to the front door, although when time the key was always left where

place sprees and remain away from the house a Did day or two at a time. He had been drinking recently, and no later than yesterday morning he promised Mrs. Carpenter that he would make an effort to break himself of the habit. The habit, however, had such a strong hold on him that he could not resist the temptation to drink, and so off he went. Last night he did not return home, and this marning when Mrs. Carpenters up here now developed the fact that he and this morning when Mrs. Carpenter withdrew his papers on the very day he went out of the house she left the key

Soon after she went cut to attend to some religious duties Sarferd returned to his more than comfortable home. He opened the door and went in. Then he started up the hear store but he hear store but he hear store but her hear store had been stored. the back steps, but how far up them he got no one will ever know, for he fell to got no one will ever know, for he fell the bottom of them and broke his neck. When Mrs. Carpenter returned about 12 o'clock, she was shocked at the sight of the man's dead body on the floor. In the dead man's pocket was found an empty whisky bottle, which was not broken Coroner Woodward viewed the body, and gave a certificate of death. The deceased had no relatives here, and it that his body will be buried in

potter's field.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 28.—Flour dull, unchanged—receipts, 5,234 barrels; shipments, 41,156 barrels; sales, 150 barrels. Wheat strong and higher—spot. 61 5a61%; March, 61 5a61%; May, 63a63%; July, 644; asked; steamer No. 2 red, 5845a 59—receipts, 11,850 bushels; stock, 931,595 bushels; sales, 161,000 bushels—milling wheat by sample, 5tea01½, Corn firmer—spot, 42%a42½; March, 42%a42½; April, 42%a42%; May, 42%; steamer mixed, 413a41½—receipts, 43,997 bushels; stock, 667,378 bushels; sales, 8,000 bushels—southern corn by sample, 42a43; do. on grade, 42%a43¼. Oats steady—No. 2 white western, 38 asked—receipts, 29,000 bushels; stock, 89,577 bushels. Rye very quiet—No. 2, 54—receipts, 921 bushels; stock, 23,742 bushels. Hay steady—good to choice timothy, \$14,50a\$15.00. Grain freights quiet and unchanged. Sugar weak and unchanged. Butter firm—faucy creamery, 22a23; do. imitation, 18x20; do. ladie, 14a16; good ladie, 13; store packed, 13. Eggs weak—fresh, 11a12. Cheese unchanged.

Chicago Grain and Provision Markets Reported by Silsby & Co., bankers and brokers, detropolitan Bank building:

New York Cotton.

FINANCE AND TRADE

Wall Street Facing the Future With Confidence.

HIGH HOPES FOR BETTER VALUES

Effect of the Delay on the Bland

Miss Pollard through Rodes, but after- local trading, and initial figures all along wards saw her a number of times by him- the line were improved in consequence. self. The other girl, the yellow-haired one, Early cables reflected an improvement was known as Little Lena. Miss Pollard was generally known as "Jim Rodes" girl." and he had lent Rodes money to give her. He thoughtMiss Pollard was about eighteen houses are executing more orders for forcidedly strong speculative tone. Arbitrage houses are executing more orders for for-

The delay in returning the Bland bill

had a depressing effect on the volume of business, but did not alter the conviction that it would be restored finally and give the market an additional incentive to activity. One of the most significant features in the present situation is the fact that the industrials are not permitted to monopolize all the business. Stocks in the regular list are daily participating in the market's evolutions and many properties that have long been neglected are now coming to the front as speculative favorites. This is due to the brighter business outlook and the indications of increased earnings.

Another important factor is found in the fact that, notwithstanding the pessimistic predictions of the bear contingent, divi-dends have been paid as usual. It is true that these disbursements have in some in-stances been at the expense of almost a complete annihilation of surplus account, but the money thus distributed was part but the money thus distributed was part of the net earnings, and was not borrowed for the purpose of keeping up appearances. After the legislative uncertainty is disposed of it is expected that the legitimate elements of speculation will be favorable to a complete restoration of ante-panic values. Union Pacific was among the conspicuous features of the day and gained 11-8 per cent on liberal buying by prominent houses. The upward movement was assisted by the covering of shorts. Louisville and Nashville was surprisingly strong at an advance of 13-8 per cent to 511-4. This stock has been a favorite with shorts for some time back in consequence of its monotonous array of decreased centures. been a favorite with shorts for some time back in consequence of its monotonous array of decreased earnings, but owing to the ceaseless efforts of a pool in the property shorts have invariably been squeezed. Delaware and Hudson gained 21-4 per cent to 1383-4 on moderate trading for long account. Reading was inclined toward weakness during the morning, selling down 5-8 per cent to 197-8. Later a gain of 1 per cent was recorded on purchases, due to the announcement that certain favorable modifications will be made in the proposed plan cations will be made in the proposed plan of reorganization.

Sugar was fairly active and irregular, losing a point on early selling, and regalning it during the afternoon. The pool in National Lead continued their campaign against the floating short interest in that

against the floating short interest in that property, and marked up the price after a reaction of 1-2 per cent to 38 1-8.

The market for foreign exchange opens barely steady, with little demand from remitters. The indications now point to a further decline in rates. There is no material increase in the supply of commercial bills, but the drawings against stock purchases are sufficiently abundant to preclude the possibility of gold exports. clude the possibility of gold exports. The last hour's trading was stro

Ont. and Western..... allman P. Car Co

onsin Central.....

Washington Stock Exchange

Sales regular call—12 o'clock mumbia 3.65s, \$1,000 at 111%; 50 a pon, 1997, 114 bid. United States 68, 5175 District of Columbia Boods.—20-year Fund 108 bid. 30-year Funding 68, gold, 116 bid. stock currency 78, 1993, 117 bid. Watte currency 78, 1993, 120 bid. 3,658, Yundir rency, 111½ bid. 3½8, reg. 2-108, 100 bid. Miscellaneous Bonds.—Washington and

The Richmond visitors expect to leave Washington on their return Thursday after
More Reading of the party, but went in Mr. The Spenker's Portrait.

Speaker Crisp's portrait, with his autoin the controller of the currency has authorin the currency has authorin the controller of the currency has authorin the currency has authorin the controller of the currency has authorin the controller